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from circumstances connected with the chronometers of the *Dorothea* and *Trent*, during the late voyage to the North Pole, the author is induced to refer these alterations to other causes: he found that in all cases the gaining rates were increased and their losing ones diminished on ship-board. That this acceleration does not arise from the ship's motion, was shown by its occurrence when the *Dorothea* and *Trent* were beset with ice, and when they were at anchor close in shore without any perceptible motion; nor does it appear that change of temperature was at any time the cause of this change of rates. That the iron in ships becomes magnetic is shown by its polarity, the whole forming, as it were, a large magnet, having its south pole on deck and its north pole below. The inner rim of the balance of chronometers, which is made of steel, will, therefore, be liable to magnetic action, which will be sufficient to cause a very sensible alteration in their rate of going.

Mr. Fisher concludes this communication with some account of experiments on the action of magnets upon chronometers placed in various positions with respect to their balances, by which it appears that an acceleration in these cases always ensues. It also appears probable, he observes, that the force of the balance spring is affected by the same cause, since chronometers in which they are made of gold, though more difficult to adjust, keep better rates at sea than others.

An appendix, containing tables of rates furnished by Mr. Coleman, is annexed to this paper.

*An Account of a New Mode of performing the High Operation for the Stone.* By Sir Everard Home, Bart. V.P.R.S. Read June 15, 1820. [*Phil. Trans.* 1820, p. 209.]

The method of removing a stone from the bladder, which is detailed in this communication, is as follows:—An incision is made in the direction of the *linea alba*, beginning at the pubes, and four inches long, down to the tendon. The *linea alba* is then pierced close to the pubes, and divided to the extent of three inches. A silver catheter is now passed into the bladder; and its point being felt through the wound in the fundus of the bladder, a stilet is forced through it, followed by the end of the catheter. The stilet is then withdrawn, and the opening through the fundus of the bladder enlarged towards the pubes by a probe-pointed bistoury. The catheter is then withdrawn, and the stone removed. A flexible gum catheter is lastly introduced, by which the urine passes off. The subject of the above operation was a lad sixteen years of age. In ten days the wound of the bladder healed, and he made water freely by the urethra. The stone was very rough, and about an ounce in weight.